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*Der Zug nach der Stadt. Statistische Studien über Vorgänge der Bevölkerungsbewegung im Deutschen Reiche.* Von DR. R. KUCZYNSKI. (Münchener Volkswirtschaftliche Studien, No. XXIV.) Stuttgart, Verlag der J. G. Cotta'schen Buchhandlung, 1897. — viii, 284 pp.

Dr. Kuczynski's treatment of the problems of city growth is, on the whole, destructive, inasmuch as he directs his main arguments against the theories of Georg Hansen and Otto Ammon. Hansen's *Drei Bevölkerungstufen*, published in 1889, has had a very considerable influence. No less a scholar than Professor Wagner praises it and accepts its main conclusions, while in practical politics it has become the text-book of the Agrarian party. Heinrich Sohnrey has written a book (*Der Zug vom Lande und die sociale Revolution*) and several pamphlets, and has founded a paper (*Das Land*) to carry out Hansen's idea that the only way to secure the well-being of the nation is to preserve the peasantry or agricultural class, now rapidly flowing from the fields to the "men-consuming cities." One of Hansen's most devoted disciples is Otto Ammon, the Karlsruhe anthropologist, whose quasi-scientific works (*Die natürliche Auslese beim Menschen* and *Die Gesellschaftsordnung*) are explicitly based on Hansen's theory, although they really present important modifications.

Dr. Kuczynski's critical work is well done — perhaps too well done, for the statistical methods of Hansen and Ammon are too patently unscientific to require very detailed analysis. Hansen, for example, notes that in 1871-75 the births in Munich barely equalled the deaths, and forthwith adopts the mediæval point of view that the cities would soon decline in population if the influx of countrymen were to cease. True, many of the Italian cities which still lack modern sanitation do still exhibit a deficiency instead of a surplus of births; and the same may be said of a few cities in France, where the birth-rate is exceptionally low. But elsewhere in the Western world the great cities regularly enjoy an annual *natural* increase of population. Dr. Kuczynski gives a table showing that not one of the larger German cities has experienced a deficit of births in any year since the war of 1870-71, except Königsberg (1873), Hamburg (cholera, 1892) and Munich (typhoid fever, cholera, 1872-74)!

There are doubtless some who would disagree with Dr. Kuczynski's choice of emphasis. The twenty-five pages that he devotes to the effect of military garrisons on figures of migration might be abbreviated. His refutation of Hansen's idea that the city-born are found in the lowest and most poorly paid occupations, while the country-

born are found in the higher employments, could have been made complete, as Dr. Kuczynski suspects, by a careful analysis of the Berlin occupation statistics. The Austrian census of 1891, in its summaries for Vienna, absolutely disproves Hansen's contention; but Dr. Kuczynski confined himself at the outset to German statistics. Ammon's practice of generalizing from very insufficient data is well exposed by Dr. Kuczynski, although it must be said that other and more recent investigations by Lapouge and others have tended to confirm Ammon's observations.

The most valuable portion of the work under review is, after all, contained in the second and fourth appendices, where much new material is presented. It is shown, for instance, that the migration cityward is no new thing in Germany. Hence the present decline in the death-rate cannot be explained by the filling up of the age classes 15-35, *i.e.* the healthiest period of life. Still more interesting is the demonstration that the death-rate of cities in Bavaria has become as low as that of the rural districts, the large cities fairly outdoing the smaller cities and towns. This is noticeably the case with infant mortality—that decisive test of a locality's healthfulness. In Bavaria it appears "that in the years 1876-81 the cities had a greater infantile mortality than the country. Since 1882, however, the cities exhibit—except in the years 1886 and 1893—a distinctly more favorable rate than the rural districts (*Bezirksämter*)."

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*Evolutional Ethics and Animal Psychology.* By E. P. EVANS. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1898. — 386 pp.

*The Psychology of Suggestion.* A research into the subconscious nature of man and society. By BORIS SIDIS. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1898. — vii, 379 pp.

The suggestiveness of all the facts connected with the community life of bees and ants is so great that no research into "evolutional ethics and animal psychology" can fail to interest the student of political and social phenomena. It cannot be said, however, that Mr. Evans's work has rendered much service to political science. The author has the knack of threading his line of argument with amusing incidents, quotations and *bons mots*. This makes his book easy to read, and to those who are interested in animal psychology the work can be recommended; but it adds little to the information we already have in the works of such men as Romanes, Kropotkin,